morning to the opinions of the press in relation to the great letter of President Buchanan in reply to the memorial of the forty-odd doctors and divines of the State of Connecticut. In many instances we have taken only a portion of the credited articlestheir length, owing to our limited space, preventing their insertion entire.

Professor Silliman should stick to his laboratory. Not

Professor Silliman should stick to his laboratory. Not that, because a man is a scholar or a special devotee of science, he should therefore be deemed incompetent to judge of political duties or economies; but because it is very manifest that he is not the man to be Mentor to the President of the United States.

Lut the Professor is only one of quite a large class of men, who mistake their own abilities in this regard. It is very true that we are under a constitution whose first principle is self-government, and this truth leads men into all sorts of blunders. First, and chiefly, they blunder into the idea that, because a republic is constituted on a principle of self-government, therefore every man in it is capable of governing himself. Secondly, they blunder in supposing that because men have rights, under the constitution, of self-government, these rights imply and include the individual right of making lawevery man for himself, and interpreting lawevery conscience by its own standard.

Mr. Buchanan has given such men a very sound and sounding rebuke. His reply to the New Haven letter is unimpeachably strong, and it has sharp points that sting a little. It is to be hoped the New Haven politicoreligionists will have learned by this a lesson to confine their puerilities in politics to their immediate pupils, who may be induced to believe them, and not again attempt to teach men of experience.

may be induced to believe them, and not again attempt to teach men of experience.

Can it be possible that Professor Silliman and his friends had for one moment seriously considered what they wrote about before sending their letter to Mr. Buchanan? Had they asked themselves what would be the result of introducing their principles into the State of Connecticut, or into Yale College?

If a warden of the prison at Wethersfield were appointed by an anthority about which there was doubt—by the governor, without proper power, or by the legislature, without regular proceeding, or in any other way so as to render the appointment subject to the suspicion of informality—and if the prisoners rebelled, would these gentlemen beg the governor not to interfere with force of arms to suppress the rebellion? Would they stop to consider whether the appointment of the warden was legal?

consider whether the appointment of the warden was legal?

If the legislature of Connecticut, by a majority of one in the house, had adopted a bill and made it a law, and Professor Silliman knew to a certainty that two of the members voting for that law were not entitled to their seats—were not, in fact, citizens of the State—would he go to the governor and beg him to prevent the execution of that law, because he (Professor Silliman) knew the legislature to be begus? For one man in a tie vote may make a legislature quite as effectually begus as if the whole body were elected by fraud, according to the present meaning of the word bogus, in its application by the black-republican journals.

It does, indeed, seem to be idle to waste words with these men. The clearest case of duty which a President ever had upon him was not more clear than Mr. Buchanan's in this instance. The most atrocious assumptions of power would be exercised in pursuing the course the New Haven men wished. As the elections approach, the black-republican papers renew the outery, and demand "Why does James Buchanan sustain the acts of the Kansas legislature?"

islature?"
Tribune of yesterday morning, feeling the overpowering force of the President's letter, takes refuge as usual in billingsgate and shang, and in an incoherent col-umn of twaddle makes this point—that Mr. Buchanan's plea that he is not the judge of Kansas laws amounts to nothing, because Mr. Buchanan's "partisans" in Congress refused to pass a bill abolishing the "border-ruftian legis-

lature."

This is the last refuge of political dodging. The case is admitted; "the President is right in principle; he had no power to declare the laws of Kansas void; but that does not help him, since his political friends in Congress

does not seep aim, since an pointers riches in Congress approved of them."

When the highest power in the land refuses to ignore the laws of a Territory, and refuses to annul what the people of that Territory have adopted, the President is called a 'lord high protector of double-dyed villany and fraud,' because he will not violate the first principle of our constitution and assume the position of a dictator.

The determination of old political backs to abuse the administration for something, no matter what—to get up an outery as election day approaches—is manifest here. But the letter of the President is proof against the twaddle of Tribune philosophers, or New Haven self-styled philanthropists.

philanthropists.

The doctrine of judging for yourself whether a law is right The doctrine of judging for yourself whether a law is right or not is a very unsafe doctrine to recommend for practical adoption to the President of the United States. It looks like safe ground to stand on as long as it applies to a man a thousand miles off, or a State whose internal condition does not affect us personally. But when the doctrine is applied to laws relating to our own personal property and safety, in a city where men's consciences are not only as various as in other parts of the world, but where Fourieries and communism, and vote-vourself-a-farmism, and or not is a very unsafe doctrine to recommend for practical adoption to the President of the United States. It looks like safe ground to stand on as long as it applies to a man a thousand miles off, or a State whose internal condition does not affect us personally. But when the doctrine is applied to laws relating to our own personal property and safety, in a city where men's consciences are not only as various as in other parts of the world, but where Fourierism and communism, and vote-yourself-a-farmism, and New York Tribuneism generally, have led some men's consciences to be remarkably obtuse and hard on the subject of property rights—we say in such cases, when these people attempt to apply the 'higher-law doctrine' that every man must judge for himself of the constitutionality, the expediency, and the right of every law, the ground on which they stand becomes remarkably slippery, and up go the heels of the New Haven professors and the Tribune philosophers.

ne philosophers.

From the New Haven (Conn.) Registe The correspondence between Prof. Silliman and some forty others, whose names are not given, and the President of the United States, will be found in our columns, and will, no doubt, attract, as it should, the reader's attention. The address to the President is an extraordinary one—not only in its tone, temper, and materials, but particularly so when we consider the source from which it comes. It certainly is anything but flattering to tell a man to his face, whether President or not, that he is committing perjury, in the violation of an official or any other cath. But more extraordinary still, as the address undertakes to advise the President how he ought to uphold the constitution of the United States, when it is understood that several of the signers of the address were busy members of the North Church meeting, where the leader of the meeting declared that this same consti-The correspondence between Prof. Silliman and som were busy members of the North Church meeting, where the leader of the meeting declared that this same consti-tation was "the father and fountain of our troubles;" and that it was ordained of Heaven to be blown up, "throwing out bombs and rocks like the fortresses at Se-hastopol." If the President desired constitutional ad-visers, it could hardly be supposed that he should look to those who were prominent at such a demonstration, and who acquiseced in, if they did not applaud, the arowal of such sentiments. At this same meeting in and who acquiesced in, if they did not applaud, the arowal of such sentiments. At this same meeting, in which the gentleman referred to took part, deadly weapons were contributed, which the leader (and no one contradicted him) intimated might advantageously be used, by way of compromising the difficulties in Kansas, in "giving the contents" of the rifles to the governor of the

The ender is of the rifles to the governor of the Territory—commissioned, as the governor is and was, by the President of the United States. How odd it looks for those who sent rifles into Kansas, under such circumstances, and immediately after such avowals, to now advise the President to disarm the authorities of the United States in that Territory, and leave Governor Walker to the tender mercles of Jim Lane and his rifle forces!

The reply of the President, though respectful in its tone, is prompt, decided, and directly to the point. It is worthy of Old Hickory in his best days. We hope the correspondence will have a wide circulation and an attentive recent From the New York Daily News

The reply of President Buchanan to the forty-three The reply of President Buchanan to the forty-three clergymen of Connecticut who solemnly arraigned him before all mankind and all posterity of the gravest crimes is a complete vindication of his course as the Chief Magistrate of the United States and the policy of the democratic party in reference to Kansas. The memorial addressed to the President and his answer contain respectively a brief epitome of the argument of the black- "republican" and democratic parties. Never was a political and historical issue stated with more simplicity, candor, and dignity than in the President's letter to the accusing clergymen of New Hayen.

eve that posterity will read and learn of black-

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO THE "FORTY CLERGYMEN" OF CONNECTICUT.—OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We surrender a large portion of our paper this We surrender a large portion of our paper this was a large paper this was a large paper this was a large paper this was a lar

turn the ebbing tide of black-"republicanism" has utterly failed, and it has evidently precipitated the downfall of that traitorous faction.

The only stand which black-"republicanism" has attempted to take against the President's letter is as singular as the accusations it made were beinous and disgraceful. It was, forsooth, undignified for the President to reply. This is the position taken by the Evening Post and Times of this city; they assert that the President has committed a "setties," that he has descended into the arens of politics, and that it looks like a bid for renomination. Let this nation decide whether their Chief Magistrate shall be presented by a grand inquest of forty-three clergymen, professors and doctors of divinity, of perjury and treason, and not be permitted to say a word in his own defence. It is remarkable that these journals make no attempt to controvert the facts and arguments set forth by the President, but confine themselves to discussing whether it was dignified for the President on such a provocation to reply. These modest and charitable clergymen have practised in couching the most terrible charges in language that apparently comes from some other source than themselves. Thus they insinuate a violation of the solemn oath" the President has taken to support the constitution of the Union." In other words, unless Gov. Walker states what is untrue, the President has trampled on "the solemn oath" he took at his inauguration. The other charge is on the same authority of "levying war against (a portion of) the United States" by employing arms in Kansas; and this is flat treason in the very words of the constitution defining that offence. Had the forty-three clergymen called the President a forsworn and disloyal traitor, it might have been more indecorous, but it would have been far less serious than this attempt to prove him thus by argument. Had the President been silent under this ingeniously-framed and carefully-studied accusation, the black-"republican" journals, now so careful of

tage and draw every presumption in layor of their party from such silence.

We maintain that, as a man, as the Chief Magistrate of this nution, and as a democrat, he was called on to answer so grave and terrible charge and arraignment. Impertinent and offensive as this document might have been in the design and conception of its concoctors, still in its phraseology it was studiedly polite even when it made its most terrible blows. They sought to stab and bemade its most terrible blows. They sought to stab and betray, but, like Judas, they would cover their designs with
a kizs. Shall we be told that because a man is President
of the United States he shall be arraigned before the nation, before all mankind, and before all posterity, and
that like a sheep, dumb before the shearers, he must hold
his peace? Strange logic of black "republicanism,"
that on one side challenges an answer, and on the other
reproves the too successful defender of his honor, his
truth, and his loyalty. Al, how black "republicanism"
would have gloated over the triumph of the forty-three
doctors of Yale had James Buchanan proved craven, and
they taken judgment by default! To what a peine fort et
dur they would have subjected him in their journals, and
how they would have worked on the popular mind at the
North on such a tacit admission!

The democratic theory is that the President is not the

how they would have worked on the popular mind at the North on such a tacit admission!

The democratic theory is that the President is not the master, but the servant of the people. Mr. Buchanan admitted this relation when before his election he so fully and nobly pledged himself to the platform of his party, and subsequently when in his inaugural he laid down explicitly and frankly the leading objects of his administration. The dectors of Yale have called on him for an explanation; they have laid down their premises; they have deduced their charge, and they have appealed to the "terrible majesty" of God to protect the people and the constitution. Was it for the President to stand on a point of ctiquette when thus adjured by the faculty of Yale College and its learned alumni to solve these grave doubts and purge his own magisterial robes of the crimes doubts and purge his own magisterial robes of the crimes of perjury and treason? The sovereigns have demanded an explanation from their servant, and he has answered

When matters of large public interest are presented to the President, it is, we conceive, very proper for him to give an answer, or state at what time, and through what public channel, he will satisfy the applicants. We im-

public channel, he will satisfy the applicants. We Imagine these reverend politicians will regret that the President has been so democratic as to make them a reply. As for the letter itself, there is but one opinion expressed by unprejudiced minds. It is unanswerable in style and argument; it is among our foremost political papers; it will reach the impartial tribunal where the President was arraigned, and by it "all mankind and all posterity" will judge the case of Kansas, and affirm the solenn and most auspicious decree that this nation gave in November last.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, (independent.)

The clergymen of New England who undertook to dictate to the President how he should execute the laws in tate to the President how he should execute the laws in Kansas have received a severe and well-merited rebuke for their impertment officiousness. This rebuke will not be without its good effect in bringing such persons to a proper consideration of their own conduct, and in satis-fying the public mind that Mr. Buchanan means to be President while he is in office, properly understanding his official obligations, and conscientiously prepared to dis-

pression. Their sense of justice may be inferred from the fact that, without a hearing, or knowing what motives and policy govern the President, they declare his course, in sustaining the acts of Governor Walker, is "openly held up and proclaimed, to the great derogation of our national character, as violating in its most essential particulars the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the constitution of this Union." They undertake to lecture the President and forget decorum, charity, and justice in the act. He replies with dignity, and proves them to be ignorant of the facts in the case, and totally unacquainted with the constitutional obligations he has assumed as the executive power; and, being thus shamefully ignorant, they are very unfit guides to mark out the path of official duty, or very imperfect expounders of political rights.

The President found the territorial government of Kansas established and sanctioned by Congress. He also

Kansas established and sanctioned by Congress. He also found individuals there refusing obedience to the government and instigating violence against it. He did as he was compelled to do by the constitution he has sworn to uphold—sent an armed force into the Territory to protect the laws, just as President Madison sent a thousand men to Connecticut to watch some textbery why were tect the laws, just as President Madison sent a thousand men to Connecticut to watch some traitors who were holding a convention at Hartford to decide whether they should not lend aid and assistance to the enemies of the country. So long as they were arrayed in opposition to the laws they were rebels against the government established under the laws, and the President very plainly tells the sympathizers with and promoters of this lawless course that he will employ the troops, if it becomes necessary, in defending from violence the convention called under the laws. He moreover tells these impertinent ministers that the blessed consummation they affect to desire of "setting the administration an example of justice and beneficence" can be greatly assisted by their efforts to allay sectional excitement, instead of using it to inflame partisan zea, and provoke resistance to established law.

The President, in his treatment of these memorialis The President, in his treatment of these memorialists, has departed from an excellent rule, not to be drawn into a controversy with private citizens upon his official acts; but the country will thank him for the proof he has given it that he means to be President while in office, and will perform his duty firmly, faithfully, and conscientiously, in despite of partisan clamor and intermeddling from officious sources, whatever character they may assume.

We defy the abolitionists, from Professor Silliman down, or from Mr. Garrison down, to point to a single benefit, or the shadow of one, which the country has deprived from their thirty years of agitation. They have learned the North to hate the South, and the South to hate the North, and that is all. They have not made the slave's condition any better; they have neither loosened his chains, nor elevated his aspirations, nor improved his mind. While claiming that their work was the work of humanity, they have spurned all instrumentalities which our kindlier natures could approve, and used only such as were certain to arouse the baser passions of those owners, they have said, were barbarians; but instead of trying to make them less than barbarians, they have la-From the Providence Post We believe that posterity will read and learn of black"republicanism" long after its extinction, from the bold
and false indictment of the President before the bar of
history, and his triumphant refutation of the charge and
"withering condemnation" of its authors. The recoil
upon the plous engineers who have aimed this petard at
the Chief Magistrate is overwhelming. It was intended
that this attack would revive the excitement in reference
to Kansas, as the famous memorial of the three thousand
clergymen had been used to rally the religious feeling of

Whose affections have been strengthened whose nd stronger pulsations?

But we did not intend to discuss these que

and stronger pulsations?

But we did not intend to discuss these questions. We wanted only to call attention to the Fresident's letter, as one of the ablest and noblest answers ever given to madmen. The letter will be read—certainly by every democrat, and we hope also by every black republican in the country. Let the famous "three thousand," including those Rhode Island ministers who undertook to give us lessons in our political duties one year ago, read it carefully. An experienced statesman, the purity of whose life has never been questioned, and whose more than three-score years have sullied no page in the country's history; whose philanthropy is as sincere as their philanthropy; whose heart is as great with nobility as their hearts; and whose intellectual achievements are the boast of his country and the pride of liberty-loving men everywhere, speaks to them words of soberness and truth. Let them throw off their self righteousness for an hour—or at least remember that those who have been educated in statesmanship know quite as well as themselves what the country most needs—and listen to him. Let them study this letter, carefully and candidly, and aniswer to their consciences for their assauits upon its author and upon the principles which it sustains—principles which lie at the very foundation of our republican government, and which are destined to achieve glorious triumple in the cause of humanity long after the last of the political isms of which these men have elected themselves the guardians have gone to their eternal rest.

From the Philadelpaia Journal, (neutral.)

ians have gone to their eternal rest.

From the Philadelphia Journal, (neutral.)

It [the memorial] does not contain one syllable in the shape of a prayer, save in the final sentence, in which the memorialists tell Mr. Buchanan that they will not cease from imploring God to make his administration an example of justice and beneficence, and to protect with His terrible majesty the people and the constitution. The memorial was, with the above single exception, a direct, unqualified, and, to our apprehension, most disrespectful charge that the President had violated his oath of office. It declares that he is "openly held up and proclaimed by his acts, to the great derogation of our hational character, as violating in its most essential particulars the solemn oath he has taken to support the constitution of this Union." It further charged him with "levying war against the United States by employing arms in Kansas," &c. This is the whole substance of a paper which some persons affect to regard as a petition.

It is a prayer, totalem verbis, to God Almighty to protect the people and the constitution from the unlawful acts of Mr. Buchanan, who is expressly represented and addressed as a traitor, and, except this, it does not contain a single word which entitles it to the style of a petition. Some

as a traitor, and, except this, it does not contain a single word which entitles it to the style of a petition. Some of our neighbors have evidently overlooked this fact, and got their ideas strangely confused and befogged as to the real character of that which the authors themselves, with more intelligent discrimination, ventured only to denominate a "memorial." Now, a memorial is not a petition, but, according to all standard lexicographers, is merely a statement of facts laying the ground for a petition which accompanies it. In the present case there was no petition appended, and the paper, considering its form and terms, would have been more appropriately addressed to Congress for judicial impeachment of the President. We esteem it an impudent and wanton insult to the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

Mr. Buchanan specifies the fact that Congress has de Mr. Buchanan specifies the fact that Congress has declared that the true intent of the organic act of Kansas was not to legislate slavery into any State, nor to exclude it, but it leaves the people free to regulate their own affairs. Congress has also declared, in the came act, that when Kansas is admitted "it shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of admission." He cites the fact that slavery already existed, and still exists, in that Territory under the constitution of the United States. This point, he says, has been settled by the highest tribunal known to our laws; and he also remarks that in the case of a Territory acquired at the common expense, one set of the partners has no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment. The question of slavery, however, so far as enjoyment. The question of slavery, however, so far as Kanrus as a State is concerned, is yet to be decided by the people of that Territory when they proceed to frame a State constitution. It is a question which belongs to themselves alone to settle.

We publish to-day the correspondence between Profes

We publish to-day the correspondence between Professor Siliman and the "forty pursons" of New Haven and vicinity who saw fit to arraign the Chief Magistrate for what they assume to be a violation of his oath, in employing the military force of the government to preserve order in Kansas. Much curiosity has been felt among all classes to get a sight of this remarkable correspondence, and we take pleasure in presenting it to our readers. It is not likely to be continued, for it carries with it the evidence that the parties who took the initiative in this business have obtained, in the President's reply, all that they could have honed for—and a little more. We are, business have obtained, in the President's reply, all that they could have hoped for—and a little more. We are, therefore, enabled to present to our readers the beginning and the end of this remarkable attempt of the Kansas-Sharpes-Rifle brigade of New Haven to arraign and reprove President Buchanan for maintaining law and order in the Territory of Kansas. We invite to the correspondence the reader's special attention.

The President alludes in direct and forcible language to the conduct of the slavery agitators in Kansas, who refused to vote or be registered in the late election of dele-gates to the constitutional convention. That election, he contends, was fairly provided for by a law which confercontends, was fairly provided for by a law which confer-red the right of suffrage upon every bono jide inhabitant of the Territory, with such restrictions as to length of resi-dence as were obviously necessary to guard against fraud. The convention thus chosen, he declares, shall, if neces-ary, be defended from violence. He takes a position, with reference to the Topeka convention, exactly similar to that of President Madison in reference to the plotting Hartford convention, and he will be upheld in it by the good sense of the country. He declares, in dignified and proceedings of such "illegal and dangerous combina-tions" until they shall perform some act that will bring them in actual collision with the constitution, and then "they shall be resisted and put down by the whole power

of the government."

Such would have been the forcible language of Andrew Such would have been the forcible language of Andrew Jackson had the old hero been living and in the presidential chair. Indeed, Mr. Buchanan's whole letter is noticeable for its dignified, firm, and able character. We think it will commend itself to the approval of his countrymen, and we trust it may be useful in teaching the slavery agitators a much-needed lesson.

From the Baltimore American, (opposition. We could almost find it in our heart to be grateful to the forty-three Connectient gentlemen for addressing their modest memorial to the President upon his official duties, and thus drawing out from him his sensible and patriotic reply. The letter of the President contains a temperate yet powerful rebuke to that self-sufficient, arrogant spirit which prompted the Connecticut memorialists to perpetrate their gratuitous impertinence. It is difficult to see what precise object the forty-three could have had in sending their memorial to the Chief Executive. Certainly they were far from expecting in response a rejoinder so temperate in tone and overwhelming in argument. Under their disguise of verbiage they charge the President with usurpation and tyranny, and with violating in its most essential particulars his official oath, greatly to the derogation of the entional character, in the employment of the United States troops in Kansas. And, in conclusion, these memorialists hypocritically declare they will not refrain from the prayer that Almighty God will make the President's administration an example of justice and beneficence, at the same time allowing the intention to be plainly perceived that they have no idea their prayers in that respect will be granted.

It [the President's letter] is a dose which the bleeding-We could almost find it in our heart to be grateful to

It [the President's letter] is a dose which the bleedin It [the President's letter] is a dose which the bleeding-Kansas freedom-shriekers will not relish. It savors too much of common sense. They will not swallow the medicine thus administered, if they can avoid it, although the prescription, if taken in a spirit of honesty and fairness, would go far to cure even the most rabid of them of their frightful malady. We should certainly suppose that the answer of the President can produce but one effect upon every candid mind—and that a full conviction of the integrity, necessity, and wisdom of his Kansas policy. It appeals with singular force to the candor, justice, and common sense of his fellow-citigens; and we feel sure its publication will do much to inform the public mind as to the true state and history of the affairs to which it relates, and that it cannot but produce a quicting and salutary result. This letter of Mr. Buchanan shows that he fully understands the duties of his office, that he duly appreciates his responsibilities, and that he is sincerely anxious to discharge them conscientiously: while it clearly deduces from the history of Kansas, and of the congressional legislation concerning that Territory, the course which his official oath indicates and compels him to pursue. This course the President has taken, and the letter now before the people gives the best evidence that he will pursue it unflinchingly to the end.

From the Boston Courier, (old-line whire, For our own part, upon reading the President's reply, the first sentiment which occurred to our mind was one of unqualified gratification that we, the people of the Distinct States, had an actual President, and not a mere man of straw or wax, in the place of the supreme executive officer of the nation. There is no avoidance of the question, or of any question pertinent to the issue in the paper submitted to the self-constituted Connecticut committee, and incidentally to the whole people of

in the paper submitted to the self-constituted Connecticut committee, and incidentally to the whole people of
the country.

The advice commended to these gentlemen in the concluding paragraph of the President's reply is timely and
judicious. The second sentence briefly, but directly and
explicitly, states the subject, in its principles and operation, and Mr. Buchanan deserves the gratitude of all rational men for his manly statement of the necessary results, to which a spirit like that exhibited by these Connecticut zealots must lead, and always has led. If there
be any one fact manifest to the eye of sober survey, it is
that incalculable mighlef has been inflicted by its indulgence; that, under its influence, the prospects of emancipation have uniformly retrograded, and the cause and
hopes of true philanthropy have been discouraged and repressed. It has not been common, certainly, heretofore
for a Chief Magistrate of the United States to express his
views upon such a subject so plainly upon such an appeal, if one of a precisely similar nature was ever made
before. But the occasion and the condition of the country demanded it.

From the Alexandria (Va.) Sentinel.

It is truly grateful to see the Chief Magistrate of our country proclaiming justice to all its portions, and affirming the authority of the law, with the serene composure that befits his supreme position. Mr. Buchanan shows himself equal to the dignity and the duties of his office; and that, as our common executive head, he comprehends and respects the rights and interests of all, unawed by sectional clamor, and will maintain the just authority of government unaffected by revolutionary violence. Such is the spirit and such the course which become a President of the United States.

is the spirit and such the course which become a President of the United States.

The New Haven Palladium (black) publishes the memorial to the President in full, but is perplexed as to the manner in which it will dispose of the reply. It says:

"We have hesitated about the proper course to take with Mr. Buchanan's letter to-day, because it had been intimated to us that a reply to it was in preparation by some of the forty-tiree gentlemen who signed the memorial, and it was desirable, therefore, to publish the whole together. But as it is uncertain when that reply will be ready, or whether the hasty course of Mr. Buchanan will not prevent, as he probably intended it should, a formal reply, we have been in doubt what use it would be proper for us to make of his letter to-day. We may conclude to publish it hereafter either by itself or with the answer, if one should be made."

From the Poston Post

President Buchanan's reply to the memorial of the Connecticut professors is a complete discomfiture to the Kanas shriekers. It is a prescription which could not come from a higher quarter; could hardly go to a more fitting place; and it is not easy to see how it could be administered in a more skilful way. The concector understands periectly the case, the character of the complaint, and the constitution of the patient. It will be profitable for all afflicted with the Sharpe's-rifle disease to roll this dose like a sweet or bitter morsel under their tongues. It will do them good.

Let us repeat the lesson which this terrible discomfiture—this pointed and merited rebuke—reads to all professors. Let them stick to their legitimate spheres. This reminds us of Newton's severe remark to Halley. Dr. Halley, in the presence of Sir Isaac Newton, who was a devout believer, threw out slurs on Christianity. "Dr. Halley," said Newton, "4 am always glad to hear you on astronomy or mathematics, because that is a sub-President Buchanan's reply to the memorial of the

Halley," said Newton, "I am always glad to hear you on astronomy or mathematics, because that is a subject you have studied well and understand; but you should not talk of Christianity, for you have not studied it. I have; and know you know nothing of the matter." In like manner, Silliman's memorial reveals his status as to politics, and shows that he knew comparatively nothing of the matter. Let him speak on things

tively nothing of the matter. Let him speak on things in his line of study, and no one is more listened to or more respected. So with professors generally and clergymen. Let them write about matters connected with their study and experience and they will be heard. They have their rights as citizens; can join what party they choose; vote as they please; but when they come into the public field, and assume and presume to a large extent on politics, they are apt to show a lack of common knowledge and common sense, and very apt to make themselves ridiculous. ridiculous.

This sound, calm, and admirable letter of President Bu

This sound, calm, and admirable letter of President Bu-chanan, which is every way worthy of his reputation, will be read with high satisfaction by the opponents of slavery agitation, and those who mean to stand by the constitu-tion of our common country. It indicates the intelli-gence with which the Chief Magistrate will apply vital principles; the firmness with which he means to repress treason; and the fidelity with which he means to execute the laws. For such lofty purposes his countrymen will zealously rally around him; and thus perpetuate that Union which is the basis of our priceless political blessings and the guarantee of the progress and prosperity of our

Forty citizens of the Nutmeg State, headed by Professor Silliman, have addressed an impertinent remonstrance to the President against his course in Kansas affairs. The character of this precious document may be learned from the charge that the President is held up to the world from the charge that the President is held up to the world as violating in its most essential particulars his solemn oath to support the constitution. Mr. Buchanan very needlessly, we think, has condescended to reply to this paper. His reason is full and complete, justifying his own position, and showing the absurdity of that assumed by these Pharisaical remonstrants. But this sound and dignified argument is all lost, and wasted, for when did fanaticism hearken to reason, or men pre-determined to be mad consent to return to the confines of good sense?

From the Springfield Argus The impertinence of those who, without a just knowlpretend to instruct the President as to what is right, and what wrong, has been fitly rebuked. The clergymen accuse the President of a violation of his official oath and tell him that he is held up to the world and posterity in the act of levying war upon a portion of the United States. We wonder if the Professor has forgotten the day when he pledged himself for a Sharpe's rifie to send to Kansas to shoot the "border ruffians." " " The letter of the President is an admirable one, and in our opinion the

Professor got more than he bargained for. From the Bridgeport Farmer The President not only administers to the officious in termodellers a severe and cutting rebuke, but informs them in a clear and forcible manner that he probably under-stands his duty as the Chief Magistrate of this country as well as they do.

From the Wheeling (Va.) Argu-

In his late letter to the New England Doctors, the President has indicated, as the occasion permitted, his view upon the question of submitting the constitution about to be framed by the convention to a vote of the people. upon the question of submitting the constitution about to be framed by the convention to a vote of the people. He assumes that it will be so submitted by the convention, but without any expression of his own preference. He promises to protect the polls against illegal violence. He refers distinctly in this connexion to the bona jide residents qualified to vote under the provisions of the new constitution as the persons who will be protected in voting upon the question of its adoption. He also also the former electric property of the province of the constitution of the submitted province of the constitution of the submitted province of the constitution of the submitted province of the constitution as the persons who will be protected in voting upon the question of its adoption. constitution as the persons who will be protected in voting upon the question of its adoption. He also al ludes with approbation to a provision in a former elec-tion law requiring a residence of three months for voters

The reliance which we have placed upon the wisdo and uprightness of the President is fully justified by his letter. Like a true American statesman, he unites a pro-found respect for popular rights with a firm support of law and order.

It has been stated that President Buchanan had re-ceived from some forty clergymen and professors in and about New Haven, Connecticut, a protest against the em-ployment of federal troops in Kansas, and that he had replied to them. The clergy wanted the troops with-drawn, so that, evidently, Jim Lane and his party might have matters all their own way, and they cost some grave reflections upon the President on the score of his Kansas policy. The New York papers of Thursday conkansas poncy. The New York papers of Thursday contain the correspondence, it having been transmitted to them by telegraph from Washington. We shall publish it, but prefer to wait for a copy of it which may not have been marred by the telegraph. Mr. Buchanan's reply is a complete and overwhelming defence of himself and his policy, and, as everybody will seek to read it, we desire that all who obtain it through our columns shall have a correct contains.

so large a share of the respect and reverence of the community in which they live as these dignitaries, presume fleer of the nation. There is no avoidance of ion, or of any question pertinent to the issue per submitted to the self-constituted Connectitive, and incidentally to the whole people of ry.

Vice commended to these gentlemen in the conaragraph of the President's reply is timely and The second sentence briefly, but directly and states the subject, in its principles and operator. Mr. Buchanan deserves the gratitude of all ran for his manly statement of the necessary rewhich a spirit like that exhibited by these Consealots must lead, and always has led. If there has been inflicted by its includent is for the nuch more voluminous, but not more able, letter of Mr. Marcy, when Secretary of War, to lead the machine of the letter is the hon-

en. Scott.

But the crowning characteristic of the letter is the honbut the crowning characteristic of the letter is the non-esty of its sentiments upon the vexed subject of Kansas, and the soundness and orthodoxy of the policy it proclaims for the administration of affairs in that Territory. We repeat them with a prond endorsement, and have no fear of their failing to command the hearty amen of every conservative citizen of the confederacy.

The charge of these individuals against Mr. Buchanan is the same oldery that we have heard from every black-republican newspaper and penny magazine, every black-republican preacher and stump orator, every fanatic and rifle theologian, for two or three years past—that the President is violating his eath in upholding and maintaining the laws of Kansas, enacted by the only authorized law-making power in the Territory, a legislature elected in accordance with the organic act by which Kansas was invested with a territorial government; which legislature was constructively acknowledged by Reeder and his associates to be a legal one; and the obnoxious laws of which Congress has ever been ready to wipe out, in order to please the black-republican party. These men did not stop to inquire whether their charges had any foundation. It made no difference with them, whose only object was to keep alive the flame of sectional discord, and to manufacture political capital by keeping up the disturbances in Kansas. Mr. Buchanan replies directly to the charge, by calling attention to the condition of the Territory at the time of his inauguration as President—a Territory with a government as well established as that of any other Territory in this country. To protect this government he was resolved at all hazards, and hence he sent a military force to Kansas. It was particularly necessary, as the revolutionists—who were in daily consultation with Silliman and all the other leaders of the black-republican party, and who never moved without their advice—were organizing a treasonable government in opposition to the regular government of Kansas and the laws of the United States. These soldiers have committed no depredations upon the persons or property of the citizens of Kansas; they have only able government in opposition to the regular government of Kansas and the laws of the United States. These soldiers have committed no depredations upon the persons or property of the citizens of Kansas; they have only held themselves in readiness to defend the laws, and prevent the government of the United States from being brought into contempt and disrepute. Those who have the chief command of the military force—the government of the military force—the government his inferior officers—have acted in a remarkably lenient manner towards the rebels. The wonder is that Lane, Robinson, and the whole gang of them, have not been caught and hung long ago. This military force will be needed in Kansas for some time to protect the convention about to assemble, and to protect the polls when the people shall be called upon to vote upon the constitution when formed. In keeping it there, and in investing the governor with full power to suppress all treasonable insurrections, the President did his duty, and, so far from violating his oath of office, it would have been violated by adopting any other more lenient course.

This is only one of the thousand attempts made by members of the black-republican party to cast the blame of these Kansas difficulties upon the democratic party and a democratic administration. The black-republicans have used Kansas to advance their political prospects and principles, and now they fear that the Kansas question is about to be settled, and thus deprive them of the main plank in their platform. Their whole existence depends upon making Kansas "bleed;" they avow that they need it in the coming State elections in the free States; hence every device they can think of will be resorted to to continue the troubles and throw the blame on the democratic party. We think, however, they are doomed to disappointment. There is enough conservatism left in the country to thwart their treasonable purposes, and restore peace and harmony to our country.

Silliman, Dutton, & Co. wind up their memorial with an assur

Silliman, Dutton, & Co. wind up their memorial with an assurance that they pray continually for Mr. Buchanan. The President thanks them for it, but in such a manner that his very acknowledgments carry with them the sarcastic intimation that he has doubts whether the prayers of such men are worth anything. He intimates to them that he would rather they would do something in the way of allaying sectional strife—that strife to the kindling of which they have centributed so much. The idea of Silliman and Dutton praying! It is too ridiculous.

With the exception of a few journals indissolubly wedded to the ultraist parties North and South, the public press of the country has responded to Mr. Buchanan's letter to Professor Silliman and his friends in a manner which must be in the highest degree gratifying to the supporters of the administration. Even among those who profess but a lukewarm sympathy with the democracy the calm and practical suggestions, the corent lo-

From the New York Herald.

who profess but a lukewarm sympathy with the democracy, the calm and practical suggestions, the cogent logic, and the manly candor of the President's letter have extorted universal approbation. Throughout the country it has been a remarkable success—a palpable hit.

Of course Professor Silliman and his colleagues do not look to us for advice as to their conduct either in public or private life. But they may perhaps be induced, as men of some sense, to bestow a little reflection on the judgment which the bulk of the American public are forming on the step which has brought them so prominently into public view. Some of them are men of considerable repute in their particular walk in life—whether that walk be science, religion, or abstract philosophy. Professor Silliman himself has filled a large place in American scientific records, and may be properly regarded as the Professor Silliman himself has filled a large place in American scientific records, and may be properly regarded as the patriarch of at least one branch of science. Hitherto, his name has been mentioned with invariable respect. During his long life he has, up to this time, done no act has tarnished his reputation. It was reserved for him now, it seems, at the close of a most respectable career, to step out of his usual path in order to become the tool of designing politicians, and to tarnish by folly the fame he had built up by long years of strenuous and honest toil. Whether the act must be ascribed to the growing feebleness of are or to the inexperience in politics for feebleness c age, or to the inexperience in politics for which scient, c men are remarkable, it is undeniable that it has damaged the professor's reputation for judgment and common sense; and no one who respects science can

help regretting it.
As to the rank to the rank and file of the clergy who subscribed their names to the silly memorial which elicited the President's reply, they need not be treated with so much consideration. They are old offenders. Deeply imbued with the theocratic spirit of their prodecessors, they have never forgiven the politicians for stripping them of their despotic control over the secular as well as the their despote control over the secular as well as the religious concerns of the people; and on every possible opportunity they seek to revenge themselves for the in-jury by maligning our statesmen and organizing an oppo-sition to them from the pulpit. We do not believe the country contains a more foolish or more mischievous body of men than the New England clergy. Without dwelling on their morals—of which recent events have led many to form no very high opinion—it may be said roundly that as a general rule they are almost invariably roundly that as a general rule they are almost invariably wrong whenever they attempt independent thought or action. Their stand-point in life is bad; their stand-ards are false; their logic is incorrect; their aims are puerile or mean; their instruments unworthy. We defy their best friend to find us a single instance in all our history when the New England clergy took an independ-ent course that was not a wrong one. There seems to be a fatality about it.

a fatality about it.

However, the great law of retribution which regulates all sublunary affairs is sure to come into play here, and as the calm reasoning of President Buchanan's letter will satisfy every one that there is no ground whatever for the shricking that has gone on about "bleeding Kansas," so the folly of the ministers who stepped out of their public. so the folly of the ministers who scepped our pits to send him impertinent advice on matters far removed from their knowledge will only have the effect of putting the people of New England on their guard against the teachings of their clergy, and raising up another barrier against the encreachments of the New England theorncy.

policy, and, as everybody will seek to read it, we desire that all who obtain it through our columns shall have a correct copy.

From the Bichmant (Va.) Examiner.

We have no expectation, by referring to it to-day, of beightening the reader's admiration for the dignified, calm, and annihilating rebuke which the President has administered to the Connecticut theologians and professors whom he has lately addressed by letter. The only quarrel which we could make with him on account of that letter would be for the condescension of noticing the fanatics to whom it was addressed at all. There is, however, a point at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue even in so exalted an officer as the President of our republic; and when a class of men, who possess unworthily public; and when a class of men, who possess unworthily

mit perjury by neglecting to enforce the Laws that he had worn to execute.

The President has no more right than the political

The President has no more right than the political clergy themselves to set aside or repudiate the laws of a Territory; that must be done by the judiciary upon the ground of unconstitutionality. This truth seems to be apparent to every one but those blind political guides—the New England clergy. These gentry, when they interfere or mix themselves up in politics, always commit the most egregious blunders and errors. They have never been right upon any question of governmental interest since the formation of the constitution. They thundered against Jefferson, and denounced him as an insidel, who, if elected, would cause the biblies to be burnt. They denounced the purchase of Louislana. They hasted that the war of 1812 with Great Britain was most iniquitous, and that it was the duty of every American to take sides against our own government. They denounced the patriot Jackson as a murderer and a monater, who, if elected President, would make himself a military dictator. They espoused the cause of the corrupt and swindling United States Baak. They preached and ranted against the annexation of Texas and the war with Mexico. They were the leading spirits in the know-nothing crusade, which, after a brief existence of a year or two, so imploriously subsided. They caused Kansas to bleed, and assisted the Fremont imposition in 1856, when its success, it was manifest, would be the death-knell of the Union. However good they may be as spiritual guides, they have no political sense, and he is generally right who, in politics, takes an opposite position to the meddling clergy of New England.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constautionalist.

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From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

The correspondence which has recently taken place between President Buchanan and a number of clergymen and others, styling themselves "citizens of the United States, and electors of the State of Connecticut," is published with appropriate comments in the Washington Union of the 3d instant. We are indebted to a gentleman in Washington city for a copy of this correspondence, with the comments of the Union, (malled us in advance of the issue of the Union,) which we publish in another column, and commend to the attention of our readers. It will be observed that a majority of these Connecticut "clectors" are connected with Yale College, and that there are several persons among them who were prominent actors in the meeting held two years ago at North Church, in New Haven, to arm a company of emigrants to Kansas with Sharpe's rifles. They are incorrigible, pharisaical, dogmatic, anti-slavery fanatics, whose counsels have been repudiated, and whose conduct has been denounced by the people of their own vicinage. President Buchanan, in his reply to their memorial, exposes their ignorance in presuming to protest, for the reasons which they give, against his official action in reference to Kansas, and then takes occasion to give them some very kind and wholesome advice, which we trust those plous gentlemen will prayerfully consider.

From the Pittsburg (Pa.) Union.

From the Pittaburg (Pa.) Union

From the Pursburg (Pa.) Union.

We shall publish on Monday the letter of the President to the Connecticut professors in relation to his course in ordering troops to Kansas. The substance of the document was found in our telegraphic columns yesterday. It is a clear, concise, and comprehensive statement of the condition of affairs in the Territory, and gives an explicit around of the course which the administration has pursued, and intends to pursue in consequence. In spite of the efforts of interested politicians to keep up the Kansas excitement, it has been declining since the last presidential election. The people have discovered that the facts were horribly distorted and misrepresented by republican presses and leaders. They now know the contest is not one between freedom and slavery, but a question whether law, order, and constitutional government shall be subverted at the pleasure of a minority composed of fanatics who still adhere to the impracticable absurdity of forcing upon the people of the Territory the Topeka constitution, right or wrong.

We are glad that the President has given the professors who wrote him an impertment letter a dignified and merited rebuke. His answer is so well worthy the perusal of every person that we shall give it to our readers in Monday's issue entire, accompanied by the letter of Prof. Silliman and others, to which it is a reply.

Had we ever had the slightest doubt as to the 'views Had we ever had the slightest doubt as to the views and policy of the President upon the Kansas question, they would be entirely removed by his late manly and patriotic letter to a committee of hypocritical New England priests, who have had the mendacity to address him a memorial charging him with perjury and other high crimes and misdemeanors. We shall give the whole of this correspondence in our next issue.

From the Lynchburg (Va.) Republican

The fact that certain fanatical preachers and others of Connecticut had addressed a Kansas memorial to the Unitel States President, and that he had returned a reply not according to their taste, has been widely circulated. We now extract from the Washington Union the full correspondence. None of the Connecticut papers, or of the writers of the memorial, have seemed inclined to publish it. No wonder 1 If there be any sense of shame left them, their cheeks should burn insufferably when they coolly read their libellous memorial to the President in connexion with his dignified and respectful, but scorching reply. They deliberately (!) allege as facts certain things from which they prefer against the President a charge of perjury—"a violation, in its most essential particular, of his oath to support the constitution of the Union"!!! Our wonder is that the President could treat with any respect a memorial using such language. Had it been written and signed by men from the "stews," every one would have condemned the President for giving it respectability by noticing it. But, because it was signed by learned professors of a college and by ministers of the Gospel, the characters of the signers are supposed to give character to a memorial upon which the authors could not escape conviction as libellers before any just court in the country. The fact that certain fanatical preachers and others of

From the Syracuse (N. Y.) Courier.

From the Syracuse (N. Y.) Courier.

Some weeks ago Mr. Horatio King, of the Post Office Department, received through the mail a letter for the President, accompanied by a note from a person who was an entire stranger to him, requesting him to have it deglivered to Mr. Buchanau. This singular proceeding naturally excited some suspicion on the part of Mr. King, and perhaps deeming the letter to be an application for office, with which he did not wish to be mixed up, he sent it to the private secretary of Mr. Buchanan, with a note stating that he was not aware of its contents.

It proved to be a letter signed by forty Pharisaic shrickers of the blue-law and wooden-nutmeg State, accusing the President of treason, and graciously informing him that they intended to pray to God to make him as wise and holy as themselves!

the President of treason, and graciously informing him that they intended to pray to God to make him as wise and holy as themselves:

To this kind solicitude on the part of these pious puddlers in politics Mr. Buchanan has not refused to reply, (as they doubtless thought he might;) and in his reply he has given them a taste of genuine hickory switching which they will be likely to remember.

We have refrained from publishing this correspondence until both the darkle organs of this city have laid it before their readers, mistaking it for an electioneering document on their side of the question, and obligingly placing it in the very hands where we wished it to go! Our readers throughout the country will recognise in the letter of Mr. Buchanan the ring of the real old-fashioned "Jackson gold." The last two paragraphs especially, containing allusions to the Hartford convention and to the present aimless excitement on the subject of slavery, are worthy of careful preservation.

From the Eastern (Malus) Argos.

This correspondence has appeared, as we predicted it

would a few days ago. It did not come from Connecticut but from Washington. The College Professor, it would seem, was not anxious to have it laid before the public further than he had seen fit to do it by publishing a brief seem, was not anxious to have it laid before the public further than he had seen fit to do it by publishing a brief statement purporting to give its points. We doubt not our readers will peruse the President's plain-spoken reply with great pleasure and the most hearty approval. It seems to us that no one can read this document without feeling that our country fortunately possesses a President competent to the arduous and responsible duties of his office, and determined to discharge them, in the fear of God, for the best good of his country. We can imagine that this venerable patriot and stateman could not whelly repress the feeling of pity, mingled with a little indignation, that mere children (as it were) in State affairs should undertake to instruct him in the discharge of his duty. If we mistake not, a slight tinge of this feeling is perceptible in his response. His cutting reference to the Hartford Convention, doubtless, made those Connecticut gentleman wince, but all will agree that this home thrust was as well deserved as it was adroitly aimed. It will probably be a long time before this Professor and colleagues will again undertake to be the Mentors of Mr. Buchauan.

We commend the views of this letter as eminents.

We commond the views of this letter as eminently sound and patriotic. They are also pish, direct, and practical. There is no unitaking what the President meens. It is a most admirable letter. How can any agitating fanatic read it without a consciousness of that "withering condemnation" to which the President re-